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GOTHIC ORATION,

In Praise of

A Bad, a Tedious, and a Puzzling

Practice in Physick;

Pronounced by

An Illustrious Member in the College for the Improvement of Physick,

AT

LINDEN, in LAPLAND.

Translated from the Original MANUSCRIPT,

By an Humble ADMIRER of the Most Incomparable Gotho-Vandalic Practice.

Il fault Mourir en forme. MOLIERE. Si Mundus vult decipi, decipiatur.

To which is added,

Some QUERIES from the Bookseller (in Behalf of the Publick) concerning L—— O——d's Case.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the Oxford-Airms, in Warwick-Lane. 1745. (Price One Shilling.) 712 9

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EDITOR to the Pus

THOU ED the Reader, on perufug the for a Jowans Ordered be inquitive to as to tall a queltion the Originality thereon, (will in a few Words acquairt hum, that cheliviam pripe has is never I seems H you man as the someth vo gradient seems being hith tollegrous can a distrement

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EDITOR to the PUBLICK.

CHOULD the Reader, on perufing the following Oration, be inquisitive so as to call in question the Originality thereof, I will in a few Words acquaint him, that the Manuscript has by chance fallen into my Hands. I own, as to myfelf, I am very little follicitous concerning the Veracity, or Exactness of the Translation from the Original Tongue, few being greatly Masters thereof, or whether the Transcriber may have varied from it; or if he imagined he should improve it, by adding fomewhat of his own, is as indifferent to me. So as it is, without further Apology, the Publick is welcome to. fome Parts therein should any way seem to tally with any Parts of our Practice here, let the Reader consider, that Countries and Men do not so greatly differ, as fome may imagine, which is confirm'd by the Italian Proverb, Tuto il mundo è paese e li bomini sono cosi, cosi. The Author, being a Person of Reading, and a good Correspondence with the learned World, could not well be unacquainted with the Thoughts or Writings of Dr. Pitcairn herein mention'd; more especially he having once been Professor at Leyden, where our Author might also have been. Neither can it well be imagined, but that he may be acquainted with the noted Universities, which he likewise speaks of, viz. those in particular of Ok and Ka ; whether the Orthography A 2

of these be just or not, according to his Language, is what must be left to the Critics to determine. As to Mrs. Stephens, he likewise mentions, it is reported, that the Stiffens's are the noted Wife Witches in all that Country ('tis likely they are the fame Family) and that they there use the same Medicine with Success, owing perhaps to their Superiority of Knowledge. As to Tar-Water, here also spoken of, that you know is the proper Product of that Country; fo univerfally known, and used by all the penetrating wife Wizards, either of Church or State, in all that vast Trast of Land. As to the particular Situation of Linden, where this Oration was first pronounced, I do not find it so much as to be laid down in any of our common Geographical Maps, so very deficient and unacquainted are our Geographers with that Country, whither it be fituated in Swedish or the Danish Lapmark, or on the Confines betwixt both, or as yet on the most Northern Coast of the Danish, wash'd by that vast Septentrional Ocean, which surrounds Iceland, and washes Greenland, is what I am as yet to learn. It feems unnecessary here to fay any further than that some have been ready to regard this Performance, as somewhat satyrical on most, not only of the Profession of Phyfick, but on Mankind in general. The Reader will judge of it as he thinks proper. Yet if so thought to be, I will only beg leave to fay, that it appears not altogether thus to me, nor any way near fo universal, as many others; such as Lueian, Juvenal, the Emperor Julian, Erasmus on Folly, Rablais, Don Quixote and Quevedo, Butler's Hudibras, Rochfocault, and La Bruyere's Characters.

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To all Ladies, Nobility, Gentry, Commonalty, to Young and Old; the Great, the Vulgar, and the Small.

HE present uncommon, and interesting Subject, it is to be hoped, may prove agreeable to you. The Practice of Physick, usually term'd, Bad Practice, has been much cry'd out against; nay, it has, with some (possibly over-cautiously) been avoided, by a timorous, and over-wary Kind of Practitioners; because, for sooth, they imagine the Patient may otherwise linger, or suffer a little more, than did they use a speedier Method.

But do they judiciously consider the wife Writer, who well observes, that in much Knowledge there is much Sorrow; so much Sorrow (tho' from ill Practice) produces great Experience and much Knowledge

ledge; than which, what can be more desirable?

Do you likewise prudently consider, that in not soon attaining an over-easy and a hasty Recovery, you from thenceforward become more cautious, in avoiding the Excesses of an extravagant, luxurious, libertine, or indulgent Life, which may have been the Cause of such your tiresome Malady.

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You are thus indeed prompted to study, and to take more especial Care of your Health for the future. If greatly expensive (beside the general Benefit to others) you thus become a better Oeconomist, ('tis likely) more thoughtful also, consequently more wise.

An easy, and speedy Cure, goes off so light, so ready, and is so quickly over, that it is scarce minded: You have no manner of Caution thus, of falling again into the like Disorder, it seems in reality nothing, has been no Suffering, scarce any Inconveniency, little or no Charge, and as little Credit to the Physician. Whereas the foresaid Method, being long and tedious, proves not only profitable, but greatly creditable to the Practitioner, as well as the particular Benefit

fit of all attending, or concern'd in the Cure, &c.

And yet further; you must surely know. that we were not meerly born for our own selves Indulgence only, but even for the Use, Benefit, and Advantage of others. Do you as yet maturely call to mind, that many of the bravest, and most heroic of Mortals, have courageously facrificed themfelves (so to die) for the Publick Good? Can any of you then think much, and begrudge the Suffering somewhat for such a noble End? Humanely, confider therein the great Good you do, fince from the Disbursements you are at, the Coinage thus circulates, as originally intended; so it is your Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, Nurse, Chymist, Druggist, consequently Merchants subsist; and in fine, thus it passes through the whole Globe.

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Tis true indeed, that you in particular, of the Universities of Ok—and Ka—, do naturally, and in the most friendly Manner agree, much rather to choose, and employ, your old Fellow Students and Associates, your familiar Chumns, and Bottle-Companions, of either Place, than any else, without over-serupulously examining into the Matter, of more or less Know-ledge, (a Custom well known in our King-ledge, (a Custom well known in our King-dom)

dom) thus readily confidering it, a Trade to be learn'd, as that of making a Pair of Shoes. Nor matters it much, fay you, the yours may be somewhat clumfily made, or otherwise if not altogether so frong, they will do, he's your Friend, cry you, nor is it lost that a Friend gets. Perhaps too 'tis your Interest. Should you as yet want a Pair of Dancing Shoes, you can have them of a nicer, or a more fashionable Shoe-maker, as Occasion requires. Yet 'tis true, you may readily observe, in behalf of your Fellow Collegiate, that he's quite a la Mode, and far better at this last Sort, than at the more durable, strong, and well-lasting.

It may as yet be found absolutely necesfary, that some of those in the greatest Vogue, and Practice, should sometimes be fent for, and that from a great Variety of weighty Reasons, to wit, as being the first Movers; secondly, their orthodox Practice and Opinions, scarce to be disputed, whofoever dares to attempt it, will be consider'd as a Heretic; in a word, their Opinions are regarded to be as unalterable, as the Laws of the Medes and Persians; their Knowledge and Judgment being allow'd preferable to any, all over the Land; consequently, that which every one says, must be true. Thus if hap-

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happily bless'd, with any of these to attend you, no one can find fault; and should the Patient even retire from this troublesome World, though under their vigilant Care, it will be allow'd by all, you have done your Duty, no more could be done; 'tis quite fashionable likewise, and so all remain contented: if more expensive, 'tis much more honourable. But should it as yet so happen, that the Patient still lives, and that the Recovery from the Malady proves tedious, or no Cure perform'd, 'tis nevertheless greatly commendable, to have so good an Authority. The Pharmacian also chooses, or recommends such, preferable to any else (tho' ever so knowing) because in so doing, who can blame him? The common Practitioner, likewise appears to reap his Advantage, by having such very noted Perfon call'd in; fince tho' even right before, and that now the Method be alter'd to quite the contrary, yet this Practitioner's Doings shall most readily, complaisantly, and openly be approved of, as good Policy distates, if the faid first continues; altho' as to what may be hinted in private (behind Backs) or the Patient dying, that's not to the purpose; further than, even when dead, the first has this approved Authority, a firm Reed to rely on. But if the Malady proves tedious, and backward in

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in the Cure, from this contrary Practice, as has been said; still there is the proper Sanction given, the former Practitioner reaps more Prosit, as well as Credit and Reputation; whilst it is no Disadvantage to the Pharmacopolist, and Nature, at last, getting the better (in spite of all) the Patient is now also rejoiced, and so all remain pleased, and fully satisfied.

But it may not be improper, I obferve from what Cause this Frequency of speaking so very ill of bad Practice may principally arife. First then, we will suppose bad Practice to proceed from meer Ignorance, otherwise no due Knowledge of the Nature of a Malady; of whom then can we, with reason, judge more favourably, than of an Innocent, without any ill Design? Nay, the Law, would at worst, scarce allow it to be so much as Chance Medley. Now, if as yet we are willing to allow the great Uncertainty there is, in many Parts of Phyfick, why should we not admit that such a Practitioner may, by good luck, hit of the Cure, which another, tho' generally more knowing, might have miffed; and thus, in some measure, they are in many Cases to be put upon an Equality.

Let us still further observe the great Uncertainty there is, in the Nature and Cause of many Ailments, that some, if not most of our learned Scioli in highest Vogue, scarce approve of properly stating an intricate Case, so to give their Opinion when thoroughly examined into, having well consider'd it, and fully to have reafoned thereon. I doubt, without this, in their hurrying way, it will not prove much better than a Species of groping or guess Work (as too often complain'd of ;) consequently the innocent Practitioner may have as good a Chance to play at Blind Man's-Buff as they. If he happens to go wrong, so may they; the Patient still has Comforts, as above, if our innocent Practitioner happens to hit right, the Patient then has the Cure he wish'd for.

'Tis true, there are a second Sort, whose Practice may perhaps be suspected to be of the mixed Kind; that is to say, partly Innocence, if not to be call'd Ignorance, tho' accompanied with a good deal of Shew of pompous Knowledge, whether always intending the best, or sometimes a little Design also, is what we pretend not to determine, but hope the best. It happens however, they commonly appear not over-anxious to be speedy in the

Cure, nor extreamly backward in ordering of an All-sufficiency of Physick; not sluggishly to attend and observe what kind Nature of herself inclines to do, but rather choose to be before-hand, and point out to her what she should do. Yet I would willingly, favourably imagine the Whole, rather to be some Defect of a proper Fund of true Knowledge, than from any avaricious Inclination; however that be, it will be these, no doubt, who will acquire the most Riches: And it will be those likewise, who will certainly best satisfy the ailing Part of Mankind, as well as their Friends; for, even tho' wrong, fach will be apt to judge it right; nothing, fay they, more can be done, we are at the Ne plus ultra.

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I might, 'tis true, here add a third Kind, to wit, those of great Knowledge and Integrity: These, no doubt, from many good Reasons, will find the least lucrative Account in their Procedure, where the Malady is soon cured; for the Patient will be apt to judge, the Pramium he gives, tho small, is too much, that it was but a slight Affair, scarce worth the minding. Neither will the Vender of the Medicines find his Account in such way of doing, and consequently will not highly commend the Practice; in fine, no one will be thoroughly pleased herewith.

I will now suppose a Physician to direct a Patient to use the cold, or warm Bath. Cupping, Bleeding, or Riding, Dyet only, or to advise him patiently to attend the Effects of Nature for some time, rather than running into uncertain Means. by a Variety of Medicines; Who would, I fav, be much fatisfied with any fuch bald Advice? Who will also think it well worth the paying for, as indeed, it may truly deferve? Nay farther, 'tis odds if much heed be given thereto, or that they have any Dependance thereon, and as likely that they immediately fend for another, whostraight directs Medicines in plenty; and in going on so for Weeks, or some time, tho' the Patient be not much better, yet perhaps fomewhat feemingly fo, they will then be most ready, to talk greatly of such extraordinary Recovery; even tho' in reality, from Change of Weather, or some other unthought for Causes, which may yet have been the principal Agents. In this manner, it is, that Mankind in general choose to be treated, whate'er they may in common Conversation pretend to the contrary. They being certainly most apt to judge and think well of such Method; thus gravely imagining, they are best taken care of, when Variety, and a good Store of Physick is industriously order'd in. They are ready also thus to consider the Difficulty far greater.

greater, than when done in a plain, easy manner, by more simple Means. The foresaid Way then, with a due Form and Elegance in the Methodus Prascribendi, is truly the Pomp, nay, it proves indeed to be the very Essence of the present Practice.

Thus in general you are charm'd, and highly delighted, with great and extravagant Promises, nay modestly you hope at least some Part may prove true (it is but trying;) so even at last, when try'd, and if still in the same Condition, you are nevertheless inclinable to flatter yourselves, that you are somewhat mended: and this is very particularly observable in Disorders of the Eyes, where they generally try, and try, perhaps, at the same time, sancying themselves to mend, until the little Glimmering which remain'd is quite extinguished. But of this a Word or two more hereafter.

Mankind choose, and are greatly fond of flattering themselves, more especially the weaker Part of the human Species, very sew being able to bear or suffer plain Truths. They like to be deceived in most things, particularly in that which any way sooths their personal Interests, or is any way tending to comfort them; to talk of Betterness

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Betterness in Affliction, is seldom disagreeable. It is that soothing Hope, which keeps us all alive.

The hysteric and hypochondriac Disorders, or all those labouring under such Complaints, plainly demonstrates to you the Truth here advanced, you cannot but clearly observe, how very fashionable, agreeable, and most acceptable the Dram Kind of Medicines are; to wit, those, which are commonly term'd to give Spirits, that is, such as relieve a little for the present. Whereas, should any Attempt be made, by gently endeavouring to take 'em off from such Practices gradually, as well as by the Regulation of proper Dyet, &c. they would forthwith conclude such a Physician only sit for the Devil.

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This notable Milch Cow, when duly attended to, and carefully managed, is an excellent Article; without which, Practice would greatly suffer, should any reforming, austere, idle Schemist, from his great Pretence to Knowledge, Honesty, and Integrity (the perhaps full as much owing to his Indolence and Laziness, or to a Deficiency of ready Invention) should he attempt Alteration he would be mistaken. We will now suppose, that this uncomplainant Practitioner orders little or no Phy-

fick, but talks of Exercise in general, as of Riding, of Dyet, to have Patience, and wait Change of Weather, or Season, instead of instantly prescribing spiritous Cordials and by Reric Medicines, to give some immediate Relief; the Complainant will judge very meanly of any such Physician, and will, no doubt, directly fend to some other Practitioner, who will take care to please him in his own way. A distatisfy'd Patient inclines to be footh'd, and to have Assistance plentifully offer'd him, and that in the medicinal way, what else may be advanced, will only be regarded as Ignorance. It matters not, tho' the Medicine order'd relieves but for a few Moments, the oftner the better. But besides what is here faid, 'tis even certain likewise, that some thus afflitted, are in reality often worse, than they in truth are imagin'd to be; of which the true Cause is not to be found; but do frequently prove the Reality of fuch Complaints, by foon after making their final Exit. Thus fuch, still less than the former, are not to be satisfy'd; but by a great Variety of Druggs order'd in, whether more or lets useful. Let them soe to that.

Now, when the Patient is but little, or no way mended, by all that such Practitioners may have directed, that he begins to tire, and the Doctor has but small, if any further Hopes of recovering or rendering him any better; then, left the Patient fo tired out, should be inclin'd to trying for other Help elsewhere, the Doctor straight advises him to go into the Country (if not abroad) as to Bath, or to some other of the medicinal Wells (where he readily has a Correspondent) advising at the same time, that the rural Doctor do correspond and write to him, if necessary, which the Physician at the faid Wells may occasionally do; so the Patient is still thus secured from others. But above all, it seems not here improper, I should take some notice of that very much cry'd-up Method, now so greatly in use, of sending Patients out of Town to the Sea there to bathe and drink Salt-water, when the Practitioners in Town cannot do any thing else effectual, by Medicine. This is indeed a Practice very much used, and greatly advised of late by some of our Physicians and Surgeons, in greatest Vogue: Whether much to their Credit or not, I must leave to the more-knowing Part of the Profession to determine. What matters it reasoning (say they) their Patients have thus recovered. Well, and what then? which. however, I seldom attribute to the Cause of drinking the Salt-water (besides that many have so died) but at best has not Nature often

often got the better at last, or even with the use only of the simplest Means? Yet laying afide the Consideration of a Journey, and that of Air, as well as Change of Dyet, with bathing in Water only, what can fuch imagine that there is in Salt-water, which Nitre, or Salt and Water, will not full as well answer, either to drink or bathe in? But fill, if as yet they rely to very much on their Sea-water, I would then acquaint them, that Dyet, Air, Water, Exercise and Bathing, will cure most, if not all Maladies, incident to the human Body; and then indeed there will be no great Occasion for them, fince there will be an End of all their medicinal Practice, as well as the medicinal or curative Part of Surgery. However, let all these fine Practices be as they will, you cannot, my very good Friends, Countrymen, and Patrons, but plainly perceive, that they are extremely in voque. You must also evidently observe, that Mankind are wonderous fond of all fuch doings (at least for a-while) are highly captivated with all new Conceits: What shall I then fay, but to leave all such Patients and their Tutors, fully wrapt up, in their own Happiness and Knowledge: They are pleased you fee; fo ought I; let them then go on, and prosper.

And now, I know nor, whether you mayn't as yet expect that I add a word or two on Mania and Melantholy, or of Madness in general, albeit the Field seems full large; fince all appears to be but less or more fo, differing only in Degrees; more especially if Civero is to be minded, when he lays, Stultorum plena funt omnia. The French have a Proverb Chacun a fon verecoquin en Tête. St. Paul says, Corinth. i. 3. The Wisdom of this World is Foolighness with God. And again, in another Part, he says, Too much Learning makes thee mad. Mr. Dryden hints somewhat to the like purpose, in speaking of the greatest Men, when he fays,

Great Wits to Madmen surely are ally'd, And thin Partitions dotheir Bounds divide.

Erasimus, in his Moriae Encomium, considers all Men as soolish, i.e. mad. It so then, or that there is any thing in these Opinions, Physicians likewise must consequently be more of less mad also, as well as the rest of the human Species. However that be, those more particularly distinguished for mad Doctors, are such as are the most approved for the Cure of this Malady. Now as to the general Cure used by such, it is well enough known, to wit, that of strong Vomiting and Purging, plentiful Bleeding, as well as Blistering, with great Store of reiterated.

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reiterated Drubbings. How much any further Knowledge may be absolutely necessary, is what I will not here pretend to determine. But if this be all (as has before now been hinted even by some such Patients) the Business surely is no way difficult. And yet there is, 'tis said, in Stshire, one who originally was a Shoe-maker, once a Patient in this way, who being cured by a skilful Female, with the use of Hellebore, he soon thereafter practised on others, as a Doctor, with this Same Root, mix'd with Tartar Emetic: by which means he acquir'd a considerable Fortune; which Method, no doubt, is still easier than the former. Now if such Practitioner should come to this Town, you would furely imagine yourselves very fortunate. In short, should any one propose still milder Means, such as that of Sweating, Bathing, a well-chose Dyet, Airing, and Exercise, as well as proper Company or Conversation; it would surely be look'dupon as extremely idle, to advance any fuchlike Doctrine; since the foregoing Practice is so very much approved, and that you all conclude, Mad Doctors are far the best Judges; indeed, if never cured, some may reap great Benefit by their remaining un-Thus it is you are thoroughly sacured. tisfied, and in this manner it is you willingly go on according to Use and Custom, and

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consequently it would be the highest Madness to dispute it, and not to leave you to go on, so to enjoy your own way.

It may not be amiss, I as yet advance a word or two of what we term Bold Practice, which has in these, as well as in most Ages, made great Noise in the World, too often the Idol of the unthinking, and more ignorant Part of Mankind; who are, no doubt, the far greatest Number.

Maladies in general are relieved, or cured, by Evacuations. Dr. Pitcairn seems to be in doubt (first, at least, on his fetting our with Mathematics) whether all Evacuations by the different Secretions be not equivalent to each other (proportionably to the Quantity of Humours thrown off) for the Cure of Maladies in general. Be that as it will, the busy Practitioner we here speak of, daringly ventures, Bleedings and Purging, without the least Fear, Hesitation; if one or two large Bleedings do not answer, four, five, or ten may; this, with many powerful Catharties, will furely make some Alteration in the animal Oeconomy; and the Patient may thus readily find himself easier, by the like extravagant Evacuation (from a Malady occasion'd by his former Plenitude) from whence Tumefaction, Inflammation mation or Tumour, occasioning Pain might arise, and is consequently thus relieved. As to what particular Disorders, Dangers or lingering Ailments, may follow such Practice, is not here so much necessary to be examined. The Patient now finding himself with less Pain, will readily conclude, that his Physician has thus wonderfully relieved him, beyond what others could or would have done, who were not so daring. In a word, be, and his Friends will be well satisfied. And if as yet long weak, and ailing, with a tedious Recovery, when at last better, and judged to be tolerable well, it will then be considered as a most wonderful Cure. But if with a strong natural Fabrick, such Operations do soon relieve and recover him, it is then agreed to be most extraordinary. Yet should the Patient, on the other hand, be weakly, even fo as lastly to expire, by such a common applauded Method, he would then be allow'd to have been incurable.

More particularly to confirm these Hints, should some of you imagine they suit any one particular Person thought to be a bold Practitioner, 'tis presumed, it will suit the boldest or most rash, the best, whosoever that be, or indeed, all, who practice in this manner. Notwithstanding what may here be said, lest

lest it be applied to any one (who may be imagin'd to deserve it) though not directly so intended: I must, then add, that fome fuch, generally look'd on in this Light, do readily reply, That in a particular Case, when properly stated, it is not to be considered as bold Practice, because, 'tis said, the Case requires it. To this I answer, that if requisite then, it is not here meant as a bold and improper Practice. I well know, that, according to Hippocrates*, extraordinary Maladies require extraordinary Cures; but then it feems well to have it duly approved by others. I know likewise, that Hippocrates has sometimes bled ad Anim. Delig. but that feems only to have been for once and away in an extraordinary Case, not by frequent reiterate Bleedings: besides that Fainting Firs do not always proceed from Largeness of the Bleeding.

What is here observed then, not being intended for any particular Person, it is a Coat cut out, for whom it most properly sits. If our Criticism be just, let them mend; if otherwise, it must fall to the Ground. Now as this, I say, is not meerly meant to any one particular, I shall then far-

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^{*} Ές δὲ τὰ ἔχατα νεσήματα αὶ ἔχαται Θεραπεῖαι ἐς ἀχριβείην χράτις αι. Hippocrat. Aphorism. 6.

ther observe, that one, a Branch of the Profession, being ill of a pleuritic or rheumatic Fever, a P-t (tho' now no more) with three or four other extraordinary Practitioners, agreed in some 5 or 6 Weeks, to reiterated Bleedings of the Patient, to the Amount of 120 Ounces; which, I own, I should be apt to conclude to be bold Practice. This Patient, however, 'tis true, recovered, that is for a few Weeks, at which time I observed to him, that I had not often seen great Success from any such Method, whether as to the Length of time in Recovery, or if they ever did. How, Sir, said this Patient, are you against bleeding? No, said I, when moderately used. In fine, he fell ill again in about 3 Weeks time thereafter, and then died. Nevertheless I say, (though of the Profession) he thought himself well taken care of, and for all that was hinted to him, remain'd satiffied.

Nay I have known a feverish Disposition, accompanied with a general Thrush, thus also treated with Bleedings and Purgings, and when so generally disappearing, had the Aphthæ in Throat and Mouth, and then has again been bled and purged for several times together, till at last, the Patient, naturally strong, escap'd with Life, and tho' even of the Profession, is ready

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to applaud such Practice. What shall one say then in few words, but that No Carrion kills a Crow; and that if this be good, and safe Practice (contradicting Nature) the whole Practice of Physick is thus to be comprehended into a very narrow Space.

However, if the Practice in general of excessive Bleeding and Purging here hinted, be judged as more applicable to any one Particular, and consequently considered in that Light, and that fuch Practitioner has led up, or more especially renewed and improv'd this methodical Dance, it is furely much approv'd of, fince not only by Patients, but from all I can observe, even by the most noted of the Profession, and consequently the Generality of the rest, who, in like manner following the Example, do all much confirm and highly approve the same. Thus readily running into the like Dance, and all following this first Leader in fuch Practice, whilst perhaps they may be fneering, or making disadvantageous Infinuations of fuch, when at the same time they are applauding themselves and their own Practice, according to Use and Custom, the very little differing from the former.

And now, whilst I am on the Subjest of rheumatic, pleuritic, or gouty Disorders, it will not be improper I say a word

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or two more on that Subject, especially on Rheumatism, or Gout, of which there are various Opinions and Distinctions, Men commonly making great Difference betwixt them (as well as in Appellation) without knowing why, or wherefore: Since all the same Humour, appearing in different Parts only, and so it is that different Names are accordingly used. There are as yet another Sort of Curers, of such like Ailments, to wit, by means of a Sort of Nostrum. Such then, even the very best of that kind, we shall easily allow more suddenly to carry off such Humour and Malady, than otherwise it would by Nature have done. Yet I imagine it must at the fame time be allow'd (fince most obvious to all who pretend to observe in this way) that tho' thus relieved from Pain, yet they do frequently and very remarkably find the bad Consequences thereof, more especially those advanced in Years. To confirm which, I will suppose the Humour (by Nature) to be thrown on some particular Organ or weak Part of the Patient, such as the Lungs, the urinary Passages, or the Extremities, as the Hands or Feet (now grown weak) the Humour, or some Part thereof, being strongly shifted by powerful Evacuators, if not thus suddenly thrown to the Stomach, Head, or some other noble Part, has been found in Asthma (efpecially

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pecially where Nature is weak) that the faid Humour or some Part thereof has by such means been changed, or been complicated with a Dropsy, when the Patient was become greatly weakened. So on curing Stone and Gravel, as by the Use of Mrs. Stephens's Medicine, they have soon thereafter died of Ashma, which seems thus to be accounted for ; that by fuch an excessive Use of the like lubricating, diluting and diuretic Medicines, the common urinary Passages have been thus so dilated and widened, as that this same glary, sizy Humour daily renewed in Old Age by Aliment, as well as less Exercise, it readily then stops or falls on some other weak and narrow Parts and Passages, by which the Patient is brought to his final Exit. Now whether he might still have lived longer with that Malady, where Nature first chose to place fuch Humour, and by the Use of gentle Means (only for Relief) there lies the Question? Nevertheless, it is but too plain, that Mankind seek for the present Cure, and are still highly delighted with all daring Means, and particularly with all that favours of Nostrum, or such like Methods of Practice.

The famous Feminine Practice for the Stone and Gravel, that so very noted Medicine of Mrs. Stephens, so memorably sought

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fought after, and so very highly approved by the Learned Scioli of the Age, even by the President (at that time) of the Royal College of Physicians of London, together with its Cenfors, the Approbation and Attestation of such no doubt, would occasion a great number of Followers of the Profeffion, as well as others. How very much it was then valued is sufficiently known, without our now dwelling thereon. Some in Practice having on this Occasion not thought it beneath them, to borrow, filch, or pretend to improve on this Notable Female, tho' to little purpose. Another, yet more noted in Practice, has again borrow'd this same pretended Improvement from the former, and in Print (for the Benefit of Mankind) has made Publication to the World of the Great Feats this Medicine had done to himself; tho' so strange and aukwardly told, nay so very fallaciously, and consequently so ill observed, even admirting him to have had a Stone, or Stones, as afferted, that I dare to answer, none knowing in the Profession will reap any Knowledge thereby. This imaginary Improvement, on Improvement, of the foresaid Female Medicine, is so far from being better, that it is indeed the rougher, nay furely the most violent, and probably the worst Part thereof. Neither can it reasonably be supposed to do more, than any Driver equally

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equally strong will do. Yet with such a Nowelty, turned to a Nostrum, and introduced by a Practitioner or two of Figure and Letters, what may not be done? more especially if no ill Accident in the interim should happen on first setting out, being given to some remarkable Personage; how greatly Mankind, I say, will be pleased herewith, wonderfully hugging themselves with this so-well-concerted admirable Conceit.

But whilft as yet I am on the Subject of wonder-working Medicines, as above-mentioned, for such particular Malady, so extraordinary an all-curing one, as Tar-water, ought not furely to be omitted, being fo much used and in so very high Repute, not only in Lapland, in Ship-yards, as well as on board Ships, and particularly in all these our Highland Northern Climates. Tis true, that Tar is but a coarser Sort of Turpentine, so commonly and very much used in medicinal Practice. I own however, that on first hearing of Tar water, I expected much more from it, than I have been able to observe it to do, and have found it much more to disagree with many Constitutions, than could well be imagin'd. Yet, duly consider'd, less could scarce be expected, when the infinite Variation in Constitutions from that great Diversity of their Machines is duly attended to. In a word,

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word, this, if used, as well as all other Medicines, ought to be under the immediate Direction of a knowing Physician when to be had. And as to the great and good Effects it may sometimes happen to have, I will venture to affirm, that few, perhaps none, besides myself, no more then that of the foregoing Medicine, (if allowable for me so to say) do know from what true Cause such Benefit, or Cures in general, do in reality proceed; no not even the fo very knowing Pontiff himself, no more than the most foresighted Ladies in all Lapland. Neither do they nor can I any way observe the Propriety and the great Use hereof in the Variola, or Small-pox; even though many have recovered who may have used it, as infinite Numbers have also done, who have not taken any thing, nay who may have even taken improper Things. Yet Novelty ever bears the bell, fo for a-while, still that is the grand Affair.

But to wave this Subject, permit me to add a Hint on Variola, or Small-Pox. The Arabians were the first, to whom this Malady appears to have been observed, and is well described by them. For my own part, I imagine, that the kindly Sort may justly be considered as a phlegmonic Tumour (more or less inward) with the like

like usual time, in arriving to its Maturity. Whereas the confluent or fluxed kind has more of the watery, the ædematous, the mixed, or of the Nature of both, and therefore flower, accordingly, and more uncertain in coming to Maturity; the encouraging both one and the other, and the bringing them properly forward, seems to be the whole. So that preventing the Humour (by due means) from striking inwards, be it by what soever Method taken (according to Judgment of the Practitioner) variable in proportion to the Patient, Time, Place, or other Circumstances; this, I judge, is all that is necesfary to be advanced on the Subject. The various Schemes laid down of Bleeding, Purging, now hot, then cold Means, being in general extravagant and dangerous, is easy to be proved; and consequently as before observed, is only to be treated as the immediate Occasion demands. So that the long Discourses, and Methods to be followed, do rather appear to be Logomachia meer Verbosity, than of any good, or real Use, only a more tedious Sort of Quack-Bills; nevertheless this still pleases and amuses. Men are wonderfully affeeted with great Pretence, the Bombast, the delicately chose, the florid, the foft, and well-couch'd Sounds; tho' otherwife there is little or no real useful Meaning E 2

in the whole. But we must not here omit observing, that notable gimerack Operation of Inoculation, by the pompous Method of Scarification, being so the more valued, tho' in reality the very worst; since the simpler the Means be, by which it is communicated, it is ever the best, and when any way adviseable is easy so to be done. Yet it ought, no doubt, judiciously to be considered, since some Subjects with ill Habits, whether scrophulous or otherwise, are quite improper to have it attempted.

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Caution fince to frequent And now fince it may be expected, I should offer a word or two on the Subject of Fevers in general, I will then venture to fay, that it is not perhaps once in three times, nay possibly not once in five, or even ten times, that the true Cause of such Malady is known or discovered (more particularly those of the acute Kind) whether it be some inward Tumour on the Bowels, not discoverable and tending to Suppuration, otherwise an Inflammation of Parts, more or less general, or such like Obstruction, there lies the Question? So that during this great State of Uncertainty, before we can any way know what Dame Nature inclines (she no way as yet pointing out the means proper for Relief) must we not then necessarily be playing at Blind Man's

Man's Buff with Life, when we are crowding and loading such Patient with random-shot Medicines? Ought we not much rather to wait and observe Nature? to attend, and particularly to notice her Dictates, and accordingly so to act, when kindly tending to relieve the Patient. Now during this State of so much Uncercertainty, would it not be much more eligible to remain unactive, to wait her Dictates, so that they do plainly appear; Thus Bleeding, Purging, or other Evacuation, ought to be used with the utmost Caution, fince so frequently uncertain, as to doing good or hurt. Ah! no, dear Friends, my venerable Ladies, worthy Countrymen, and noble Patrons, foit must not be, this droning, idle Way, it cannot, will not do. Were we of the Profession even satisfied, and could we subsist with fuch plain ways of proceeding, you yourfelves in short are not, will not thus be pleased. You expect somewhat to show for your Money, plain Dealing is not enough, great Stir and much bufy Buftle must be made, as well as much given: But you say no, whilft yet well, still cool in your Senses, and without your careful busy Friends, or interested Attendants; but when with them and ill, it will not then I fay, it cannot, must not do, according to common Custom it is you are to live, and Mars ftill

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fill as before, you must go on; in fine, Il faut mourir en forme, says Moliere.

It may perhaps as yet be pardonable, that I say a word or two also on the Subject of Hospital Practitioners, so very highly revered and valued with Mankind: Yet it is sufficiently well known, that three-fourths of the Cures perform'd in these Publick Places, are principally owing to the keeping such Patients to an extreamly low and abstemious Diet. A Method greatly different from that of our common private Practice amongst the Rich, as well as the lower Part of Mankind, fince they are not to be confined to that strict Abstemiousness (in their own Houses) as the above-mention'd. Neither do I observe these same Practitioners much, or scarce at all to mind Diet in private Practice, yet this must be the Way, and these the happy Elect, so greatly fought after.

There be two kinds of Physicians, one fort, who study, watch and strictly attend Dame Nature's Laws, still carefully waiting and observing, what it is she principally inclines, or intends, and do accordingly strenuously endeavour to assist her, in all her proper Intentions, no way to overload, confound, or to disturb her in such her laudable Intentions. The second Species of Practitioners

tioners are those on the other hand, who scarce allow themselves to think any thing about Nature, or in the least to attend or to confult her: but on the contrary feem far more inclin'd to be before-hand with her, by a precipitate Practice, seeming indeed thereby to be forward enough absolutely to dic tate to her, and to show her the way. Whereas the very Change of Weather, Aliment, &c. frequently inclines her quite contrary to our Intentions to work off fuch Humour or Malady by Stool, Urine, or Sweat. Thus then it is, that they do in reality but confound Nature, by various Means, or the Multitude of their Medicines, confusedly jumbling, without Rime or Reason, all the Humours of the Body, now backwards, then forwards, so torturing and confounding the unhappy Patient to no good or real purpose, as to the Cure of his Malady. Yet so nevertheless it is that fuch means fully answers the immediate Views of the Practitioner, where he much adheres to his private Interest. And notwithstanding all this contrary Means, when by Time and Nature recovered, in spight of all improper Physick and Physician, the Patient notwithstanding all those Contrarieties, still remains highly satisfied, that he is at last thus happily recovered of this very dangerous, tedious and lingering Illness. And so it is, that the Practitioner **shall** shall not only thus acquire considerable Gain, by Frequency of Fees, but shall attain to high Reputation also (much supported by all interested therein) whilst the first Practitioner shall scarce gain either in such like case, tho far more successful, but will rather be neglected, despised, and laughed at for his Folly.

Let us now a little confider complicated Maladies, with Tumours, Ulcers, Fiftula's, Inflammations, Rheumatisms, Pleurisies, Dropsies, as well as cutaneous Diseases, how strangely these are bandied from Doctor to Surgeon, and from the latter (if he cannot alone secure the Patient) back again to the former is plain; unless the Physician by knowing a Sufficiency of Surgery, be able to take the whole Direction, otherwise in what a miserable State the unhappy Patient must thus be, will prove evident to most Men. Next, should a Surgeon, fince such have most of the Venereal Practice, tho' more properly the Province of Physick, suddenly stop a Gonorrhæa, or Clap, and thus turn it into a Pox, the Patient is straight to be laid down and salivated: So for Shankers, all Pustles, Eruptions, or Warts on the * Privy Parts,

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^{*} So if Spitting a few Days be necessary, and carried on to many Weeks by ——, or not manageable by such Practitioner, yet when got over it, the Patient rejoices he is still alive,

Parts, what kind soever, he is sure to undergo the like Discipline, and it so turns well to account; whilft the Patient concludes himself to be well used, well cleansed, and consequently is far better pleased than had he been cured without it. In short, I have known a Physician of high Renown (from want of due Knowledge in Surgery) order an Issue to be made in the Thigh of a Child, imagining it an Humour, but was found to be a Diflocation of the Thigh-Bone on Examination. When as well as encountered

But should you as yet have supparated Piles, somewhat old, foul or fester'd, this will be most readily term'd a Fistula; and whether by good or bad Management, or by an ill Habit of Body, not much considered, the Cure will not prove over-hasty (perhaps better let alone) yet when cured, you will be far better pleased, than had it been call'd a fester'd Pile, so slight an Affair, and foon to be cured; because you will in the foregoing manner consider it to be of greater moment, a most excellent Cure, and thus remain highly fatisfied with fuch good Success, and this your fortunate Escape.

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a live, and at last well, and the former is applauded for his Knowledge. Na vielboon ad and water

So should you chance to be bled in your Arm, or elsewhere, being accompanied with an ill Habit of Body, from which Inflammation, Tumour, &c. does arise in and about the Part pricked, the next Surgeon advised will very readily blame the first, as a bad Operator, in having woundcd some Nerve, Tendon, or Aponeuresis. Thus goes he immediately to work, fomenting, poulticing, and plaistering of the Part; in fine, making a tedious Affair thereof; when probably two or three well adapted Catharties might have done, the whole arising only from Humours. Yet the Patient 'tis likely will thus be far better pleased, in having been so very well taken care of; nay, perhaps to have faved a Limb, cries he, or even Life also. Several useful Remarks likewise might be made on the healing up of Ulcers of the Legs (when proper so to be) frequently carried on for Years together, in endeavouring a Cure; and laftly often so heal'd, as easily, and occasionally, to break out But let what is already faid fuffice at present, being this too will please, and readily be judged of as above, in ign ign what kind Nature may

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And now a word or two of these very valuable Practitioners, call'd Oculists. It is sufficiently observable to all, how highly they

they are valued for promising a great deal, though, at best, they in general do nothing, oftner indeed Mischief; but are sure to take their Money before-hand, at least one half thereof, sull enough no doubt for the whole, were they somewhat successful. Yet, if the Patient is willing to fancy himself a little better, altho' in reality otherwise; or that the said Oculist bullies and persuades him he is so, Men being frequently willing to flatter themselves, are at last willing to believe it to be so: Upon which follows the other half of the Money for the Cure.

reof; when probably two or three well Thus, tho' some few may make great Clamour, and strongly complain of ill Usage, yet 19 in 20 may not; some from Modesty or Indolence, others grew better by Strength of Nature. Diet, or the Seafon principally. And yet again, altho no better, by some one of these Practitioners: Nay, tho even worse, nevertheless they will soon again run to another, of the like kind, in all likelihood full as bad. There is, 'twould seem, a fort of Infatuation, or rather a kind of Inchantment, in fair Words and fine Promises. 'Tis thus our delusive Hope and droaping Spirits are to be kept up; in so doing, say you, who knows what kind Nature may at last do for you?

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And now a word or two of these very example Practitions of call'd Oculists. It is sufficiently observable to all, how highly they

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not like Toppedanis granish make to decid So it is, that fuch a notable Practitioner. as can depress a Cataract with the Point of a Needle, is readily judged to know a Sufficiency of the Nature of all Humours affeeting the human Body, which occasionally may flow to affect the Eye, and that he accordingly can treat them properly. Now whether he do repel or throwthem on another Part, as bad or worse, is not minded; for then it is, call the Physician. Thus the Eye is for the prefent a little relieved, and the Patient remains fully contented with the Oculift. So the Physician likewife is greatly pleafed, and perfectly fatiffied with the faid Eye-Tickler, much commending him for a very able Person in that way; and therefore if the same Humour should again, soon or late, return to the Eye, he is presently again sent for. It is but too true indeed, that the generality of Physicians are commonly very unknowing in the Ailments of this delicate Organ, and do much rather choose to recommend some such called Oculists, of no proper Education, consequently neither understanding that, nor so much as daring to pretend to the other necessary Knowledge relating to the human Body, or to meddle with other Maladies. And for that very notable Reason are so much the more approved, and made choice of by all Such

fuch like Physicians; rather than candidly to call in, or recommend any one else of the Profession duly educated, and properly understanding that, as well as what else relates to the human Body, being they readily suspect any such knowing Practitioner might be apt to withdraw their Patient, or Family from them, whereas they are in no such Apprehensions from the common Oculist.

It might here also be remark'd, that he who performs the Operation of delivering a Woman in Labour of her Child, is commonly imagined likewise to be the best qualified for curing the Maladies incident to Women. So might he even as well be judged best to understand those of Men; fince Maladies in Women are for the most part occasioned from Stoppage, or the undue flowing of their natural Purgations; fo Men likewise have their natural Evacuations, in some shape or other, and frequently have their regular Purgations from the Hemorroidals. Besides -- fuch I say is the common Fancy, Mode, and Opinion of human Kind; yet he who has duly studied one and tother may be on a Level with others of the Profession, who have applied to all.

After mentioning particular Nostrums, and Practice in general, I am still inclinable

with other Maladies

to add a word, on the Subject of the Per ruvian Bark, as well as that of Opium, fo very common in the present Practice. As to the great Use of the Bark in Mortifications, that requires a more full Consideration than is here allowed. I will however agree that both are undoubtedly most excellent Drugs, when prudently used, but as so very frequently and commonly done, they appear to me, and do too generally prove to be as sharp Daggers in Madmens hands. They are Medicines I highly value, but rarely use, never If possible to do without; which in most, if not in all Maladies, is in general to be done. The Humour occasioning fuch Ailment, being properly evacuated, when fo done, it is the fafest, and most to be relied on. Why, an Humour before this, should be pent or lock'd up by fuch as either one or t'other, is what I do not conceive, where the Intention is good *. Yet the more immediate soothing or lulling Part, is what Patients in general feek, and incline to, not apprehensive of future Inconveniencies, or Dangers. Thus such spoken of Practitioners, willingly incline to please you, so you are in like manner pleased with

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^{* 2.} Whether somewhat of the like Nature, might not be advanced on the Subjects of the warm, hot, stomachic, cordial Medicines, so much in common Use; as well as that of the warm vitriolic Tinctures.

34 July 10 10 (39) them, the Malady is thus at best prolong'd, and all interested in your Illness are also pleased; and so it is you are thus all pleased with one another.

Now to come towards an End, my efteemable, much bonoured and valuable Auditory, may we not naturally conclude, that that which the more critical and lifting Scrutineers, do in a fower and churlish Manner call bad Practice in Phyfick, is beyond all peradventure the very best, the most eligible, and undoubtedly the most profitable; consequently the most valuable. And as before observed, that which every one likes, and all in general do conclude to be best, must surely be true. May you then for ever be thus happy, be bleffed and prosper, by going on in your own old customary way. For were favourable Dame Nature left alone, to shew her utmost Power, it might not possibly be an unreasonable Question, whether the very busiest of the Profession would take one third of that they do; but happy it is, you fo knowingly think otherwise. Le joyful then, be merry, and fuffer us also of the Profession to partake of the common Joy; for if ever I idly or foolishly advise, that there is nothing to be done (for another to be call'd in) then e'en take and hang me fifty Cubits high.

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In a word, my venerable very much admired and beloved Ladies, worthy Patrons, good Friends, and Countrymen, great Care and much Study for Knowledge, is meer Vanity of Vanities, a Weariness of the Flesh and Vexation of Spirit. Why should we then narrowly examine and strictly scrutinize into the Reality of things, which commonly tends but to impoverish, and render us pusillanimous. Let us then rather according to Custom and Fashion live comfortably, e'en resolve for the suture to go on, as Horses to eat our Corn without thought; for ever to be joyful and easy, to row also or swim with the Tide.

And laftly, my effeemable and worthy Auditory, after all I have hitherto said, now I come to a Conclusion, the Whole appears to me quite idle and vain. I am now sensigle of my great Folly and Error in having said thus much; since after all, we must very well know that the World is not to be remodelled; neither are Mankind to be remade, few to be advised; proceed then as before: I might only mean to amuse myself with a rambling verbose Discourse. What the to me there appears but little in the true Knowledge of Physick, and that the attaining to much Practice therein (good or bad) depends on Affiduity,

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duity, Interest, Pussing, Trumpeting and Recommendation, from what private or interested Causes that be, is not here material. Live on then in the old Way; let Thought be your least Care. My dear and most affectionate Brethren, you will, I doubt not, be ready to pity and to lament my want of Capacity: My very kind, good, and best of Friends, may you ever be happy.

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Prom the Bookseller, in behalf of the Publick, in relation to the E-- of O-d's Case, on which so much has of late been writ.

TF Publishing a true and exact State of this L-d's Case, could be of any Use to Mankind (as probably it might) and that it was his L-p's earnest Defire, his express Orders so to do, how comes it that we have not had it so perform'd? Is it a Fault of the nearest concerned, not to Sec this Will of the Dead duly executed? Or is it that alone of the kind Undertaker, to whom it was so very strongly recommended, not faithfully to have exccuted the same? Otherwise, is it the Bookseller, who has some Fault herein? A Second Edition, with a particular Preface to the Narrative, (to clear up Mat-Tigrs having been promised to the World by Advertisement . Nay, was it as yet that there needed no Second Edition? does the Physician in Town to him at Bath write Truth, in behalf of himself and Partners? in laying, that, afferted in faid Narrative conconcerning them, is not true. Either it is, or it is not. Is then the Publick to be imposed on, by not having this cleared up? or in not having a genuine and fatisfactory Account thereof? . Are the Engagements of any meddling Persons of the Profession, tho' of the first Rank, a sufficient Argument by their Endeavours to slife Truth from public Sight, by promoting of private Views? Is it not rather the Business of a Society - to demand it for the Common Weal, than endeavour to suppress it, as some imagine? Is Mankind thus then to be disappointed, and lose the Advantage proposed, as well as those of the Profession their Instruction? Is the Stationer also not to sell his Paper, the Printer not have his Work, nor we Booksellers our Profit? Yet may not some other daring Hand be thus excited to do us and the Public Justice, in producing somewhat still more strong, than any yet given: and to examine more thoroughly into the Merits of the Cause? The Author of the Narrative has not furely forgot-

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'FULFILLING the Will of the Dead was ever, even amongst the most uncivilized

^{&#}x27;Nations, esteemed an indispensable Ob-'ligation, and a sort of a sacred Duty.

And a Man, that could transgress in this

^{&#}x27; essential Point, was look'd upon as capa-

ble of violating his Father's Ashes, and committing the most execrable Enormity. Vid. Preface to the Narrative. The folemn Injunction given (by the Deceas'd) to the Narrator, recommended to him in the most affecting Manner, by his said Patron, to give a faithful Relation of all the Circumstances - for the Profit, or Good of Mankind.

Q. entre nous, Is it possible to observe, by the Writings of any Author, that he feems more particularly spurred on to write, from his strong Thirst after FAME, than from any earnest Desire for the Propagation of Truth?

Work nor we Lookleders our Profit? ter may not force other dering Hind to the excited to do as and there size inflice. in meadacing tomewhat fall more firence, than any yet siren: and to examine sore thoroughly into the Merits of the FINITO

FURTILLING the Will of the Dead was ever, even amonal the mod uncivilised Nations, effectived an indipendible Oblightion, and a lore of a facted Dary. And a Man, that could transfered in this ential Point, was fook'd upon as capa-

